



Economic and Social Council

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E/CN.6/1995/L.9
24 March 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN
Thirty-ninth session
New York, 15 March-4 April 1995
Agenda item 5

MONITORING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NAIROBI FORWARD-LOOKING
STRATEGIES FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

Norway*, Russian Federation and United States of
America*: draft resolution

Integration of women in the Middle East peace process

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Recalling its resolution 38/1 of 18 March 1994,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 49/88 of 16 December 1994 on the
Middle East peace process,

Recalling further the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted
at the World Conference on Human Rights in June 1993, 1/

Stressing that the achievement of a comprehensive and lasting settlement of
the Middle East conflict will constitute a significant contribution to the
strengthening of international peace and security and is an indispensable
condition for the furthering of women's rights in the region,

* In accordance with rule 69 of the rules of procedure of the functional
commissions of the Economic and Social Council.

1/ Report of the World Conference on Human Rights, Vienna,
14-25 June 1993 (A/CONF.157/24 (Part I)), chap. III.

Recalling the convening of the Peace Conference on the Middle East at Madrid on 30 October 1991, on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973, and the subsequent bilateral negotiations, as well as the meetings of the multilateral working groups, and noting with satisfaction the broad international support for the peace process,

Noting the continuing positive participation of the United Nations as a full extraregional participant in the work of the multilateral working groups,

Bearing in mind the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements, signed by the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization in Washington, D.C., on 13 September 1993, 2/ and the subsequent Agreement on the Gaza Strip and the Jericho Area, signed by the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people, at Cairo on 4 May 1994, 3/ and their 29 August 1994 agreement on the preparatory transfer of powers and responsibilities,

Also bearing in mind the Jordan-Israel Treaty of Peace of 26 October 1994,

Welcoming the Declaration of Casablanca, adopted at the Middle East/North Africa Economic Summit, held at Casablanca from 30 October to 1 November 1994,

Welcoming also the progress made in the multilateral track of the peace process,

1. Stresses the importance of, and need for, achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

2. Emphasizes that the achievement of such a peace is vital for the implementation of the human rights of women in the area;

3. Welcomes the peace process started at Madrid and supports the subsequent bilateral negotiations;

4. Considers that an active United Nations role in the Middle East peace process and in assisting in the implementation of the Declaration of Principles can make a positive contribution;

5. Urges Governments, intergovernmental bodies and non-governmental organizations to include women in the peace process;

6. Also urges Governments, intergovernmental bodies and non-governmental organizations to support the implementation of the Declaration of Principles and to assist the Palestinian people to ensure Palestinian women's political development and participation;

2/ A/48/486-S/26560, annex.

3/ A/49/180-S/1994/727, annex.

7. Urges Member States to expedite economic, financial and technical assistance to Palestinian women.



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MONITORING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NAIROBI FORWARD-LOOKING
STRATEGIES FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

Algeria, Bangladesh*, Bosnia and Herzegovina*, Canada*, Costa
Rica, Egypt*, Finland, France, Germany*, Indonesia, Kuwait*,
Malaysia, Morocco*, Netherlands*, Pakistan, Republic of Korea,
Senegal*, Switzerland*, Turkey* and United Kingdom of Great
Britain and Northern Ireland*: draft resolution

Rape and abuse of women in the areas of
armed conflict in the former Yugoslavia

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,
the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1/ the International Covenants on
Human Rights, 2/ the International Convention on the Prevention and Punishment
of the Crime of Genocide, 3/ the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel,

* In accordance with rule 69 of the rules of procedure of the functional
commissions of the Economic and Social Council.

1/ Resolution 217 A (III).

2/ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

3/ Resolution 260 A (III).



Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, 4/ the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 5/ the Convention on the Rights of the Child 6/ and other instruments of human rights and international humanitarian law, including the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 7/ and the Additional Protocols thereto, of 1977, 8/

Recalling General Assembly resolution 3074 (XXVIII) of 3 December 1973, entitled "Principles of international cooperation in the detection, arrest, extradition and punishment of persons guilty of war crimes and crimes against humanity",

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/77 of 9 March 1993, 9/ entitled "Rape and abuse of women and children in the territory of the former Yugoslavia", and General Assembly resolution 48/143 of 20 December 1993, entitled "Rape and abuse of women in the areas of armed conflict in the former Yugoslavia",

Appalled at the continuing and substantiated reports of widespread rape and abuse of women and children in the areas of armed conflict in the former Yugoslavia, in particular its use against the Muslim women and children in Bosnia and Herzegovina and other non-Serbs by Serbian forces,

Reaffirming the relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 798 (1992) of 18 December 1992, in which, inter alia, the Council strongly condemned those acts of unspeakable brutality,

Welcoming the reports and recommendations of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the former Yugoslavia,

Noting with deep concern the reports on the findings of the Special Rapporteur regarding rape and abuse of women in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, particularly in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Convinced that this heinous practice constitutes a deliberate weapon of war in fulfilling the policy of ethnic cleansing carried out by Serbian forces in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and noting General Assembly resolution 47/121 of 18 December 1992, in which the Assembly stated, inter alia, that the abhorrent policy of ethnic cleansing was a form of genocide,

4/ Resolution 39/36, annex.

5/ Resolution 34/180, annex.

6/ Resolution 44/25, annex.

7/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

8/ Ibid., vol. 1125, Nos. 17512 and 17513.

9/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1994, Supplement No. 4 (E/1994/24), chap. II, sect. A.

Stressing the importance of the work of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 and the need for appropriate funding, and in this context, encouraging the provision of all resources necessary, including full funding as well as voluntary contributions from States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, so that the Tribunal can continue its stipulated functions of trying those accused of and punishing those responsible for the perpetration of violations of international law,

Desirous of ensuring that persons accused of upholding and perpetrating rape and sexual violence as a weapon of war in the areas of armed conflict in the former Yugoslavia will be brought to justice by the International Tribunal, where appropriate and without further delay,

Underlining, in this context, the need for the protection of the rape victims, and provision of effective guarantees of privacy and confidentiality of the rape victims, desirous of facilitating their participation in the proceedings of the Tribunal and ensuring that further traumatization will be prevented,

Stressing the need for further development and strengthening of a programme for protection of witnesses and survivors of sexual abuse and rape as a war crime who provide testimonies, in order to provide effective protection against retribution, and in this context expressing its support for the Victims and Witnesses Unit of the Tribunal,

Deeply alarmed at the situation facing victims of rape in the conflicts in different parts of the world, in particular in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the continuing use of rape as a weapon of war,

Noting with appreciation the work of Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, humanitarian organizations, and non-governmental organizations aimed at supporting the victims of rape and abuse and alleviating their suffering,

Taking into account its resolution 38/9 of 18 March 1994, 10/

1. Strongly condemns the continuing abhorrent practice of rape and abuse of women and children in the areas of armed conflict in the former Yugoslavia, which constitutes a war crime;

2. Expresses its outrage that the continuing and systematic practice of rape is being used as a weapon of war and an instrument of ethnic cleansing against the women and children in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

3. Demands that those involved immediately cease those outrageous acts, which are in gross violation of international humanitarian law, including the

10/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1994, Supplement No. 7 (E/1994/27).

Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 ^{7/} and the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977, ^{8/} and take immediate action to ensure the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms in accordance with their obligations under those instruments and other applicable international human rights instruments;

4. Urges all States Members of the United Nations to take joint and separate action, in cooperation with the United Nations, to bring about an end to this despicable practice;

5. Condemns the continuous and persistent denial of access by the Bosnian Serb forces to the Special Rapporteur, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Protection Force, as well as other relevant humanitarian and human rights organizations, in the Serb-held areas, in particular Banja Luka, Bijeljina and other areas of concern, and demands that immediate and unimpeded access be granted, and in this context welcomes Security Council resolution 941 (1994) of 23 September 1994;

6. Reaffirms that all persons who perpetrate or authorize crimes against humanity or other violations of international humanitarian law are individually responsible for those violations and that those in positions of authority who have failed to ensure that persons under their control comply with the relevant international instruments are accountable, together with the perpetrators;

7. Declares that rape is a heinous crime and encourages the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 to give due priority to the cases of the victims of rape in the areas of armed conflict in the former Yugoslavia, in particular in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

8. Urges Member States to exert every effort to bring to justice, in accordance with internationally recognized principles of due process, all those individuals directly or indirectly involved in these outrageous international crimes;

9. Urges the Chief Prosecutor to consider the appointment to his office of experts in the prosecution of crimes of sexual violence, as recommended in General Assembly resolution 48/153 of 20 December 1993;

10. Calls upon States to put experts, including experts in the prosecution of crimes of sexual violence, at the disposal of the Chief Prosecutor and Tribunal;

11. Encourages the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia to continue to pay particular attention to the widespread occurrence of rape, particularly in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and acknowledges the work done by his team of female experts;

12. Urges all States and relevant organizations to give immediate and serious consideration to the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur in his reports, in particular the recommendation for the provision for the continuation

of necessary medical and psychological care to victims of rape within the framework of programmes to rehabilitate women and children traumatized by war;

13. Calls upon all States to cooperate with the International Tribunal and the Office of the Prosecutor in the investigation and prosecution of persons accused of using rape as a weapon of war and in the provision of protection, counselling and support to victims and witnesses;

14. Recognizes the extraordinary suffering of the victims of rape and sexual violence and the need for an appropriate response to provide assistance to those victims, and expresses its concern in particular for the welfare of those victims who are at present among the internally displaced or otherwise affected by the war, and who have experienced severe trauma and require psychosocial and other assistance;

15. Urges all States and all relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, including the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the World Health Organization, to continue to provide to the victims of such rape and abuse appropriate assistance for their physical and mental rehabilitation and to extend their support to the community-based assistance programmes;

16. Requests the Secretary-General to provide such necessary means as are available to him in the area to enable any future missions to have free and secure access to places of detention;

17. Decides to continue the consideration of this question at its fortieth session.



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MONITORING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NAIROBI FORWARD-
LOOKING STRATEGIES FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

Argentina*, Australia, Brazil*, Cambodia*, Cameroon*,
Canada*, Costa Rica, Croatia*, Cyprus, Denmark*, Gambia*,
Germany*, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti*, Iceland*,
Ireland*, Israel*, Latvia*, Madagascar, Mali*, Morocco*,
Netherlands*, Nicaragua*, Nigeria*, Norway*, Philippines,
Republic of Korea, Romania*, Russian Federation, Senegal*,
Slovenia*, Sweden*, Switzerland*, Thailand, Tunisia,
Turkey*, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern
Ireland* and Zimbabwe*: draft resolution

Mainstreaming the human rights of women

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Recalling all relevant resolutions, in particular General Assembly resolution 44/77 of 8 December 1989, in which, inter alia, the Assembly endorsed and reaffirmed the importance of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women 1/ for the period up to the year 2000 and set out measures for their immediate implementation and for the overall achievement of

* In accordance with rule 69 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.

1/ Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985 (United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.



the interrelated guidelines and objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Welcoming the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights, 2/ which emphasized that the human rights of women and the girl child are an inalienable, integral and indivisible part of universal human rights and stressed that these rights should be integrated into the mainstream of United Nations system-wide activities, and noting that, according to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, steps should be taken to increase cooperation and promote further integration of objectives and goals between the Commission on the Status of Women, the Commission on Human Rights, the Committee for the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the United Nations Development Fund for Women, the United Nations Development Programme and other United Nations bodies,

Recalling that the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women 3/ is a key international human rights instrument for the promotion and protection of women's human rights, and acknowledging both its codifying and innovating functions,

Noting the important roles that the Commission on the Status of Women and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women have to play in making the general human rights work of the United Nations more gender conscious and in promoting the universal and indivisible human rights of women,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/86 of 8 March 1995 on integrating the rights of women into the human rights mechanisms of the United Nations, 4/

Welcoming the adoption by the General Assembly of the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, 5/ and recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/45 of 6 March 1994, 6/ in which the Commission decided to appoint, for a three-year period, a Special Rapporteur on violence against women, including its causes and its consequences, as well as Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/85 of 8 March 1995 on the elimination of violence against women, 4/

2/ Report of the World Conference on Human Rights, Vienna, 14-25 June 1993 (A/CONF.157/24 (Part I)), chap. III.

3/ General Assembly resolution 34/180.

4/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1995, Supplement No. 3 (E/1995/23), chap. II, sect. A.

5/ General Assembly resolution 48/104.

6/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1994, Supplement No. 4 (E/1994/24), chap. II, sect. A.

Recalling General Assembly resolution 49/161 of 23 December 1994, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General, inter alia, to prepare a report for the Commission, for consideration at its thirty-ninth session, on steps to be taken by the Division for the Advancement of Women, in cooperation with other United Nations bodies, specifically the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat, to ensure that relevant human rights mechanisms of the United Nations, such as treaty-monitoring bodies, rapporteurs and working groups, regularly address violations of the rights of women, including gender-specific abuses,

1. Stresses the importance of cooperation and coordination between the Commission on the Status of Women and the Commission on Human Rights to ensure that the United Nations human rights mechanisms address on a regular basis violations of the human rights of women and that the Commission on the Status of Women regularly takes stock of that integration process while carrying out its central role of monitoring activities relating to the status of women;

2. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on steps to be taken by the Division for the Advancement of Women to ensure that the relevant mechanisms of the United Nations human rights system regularly address violations of the human rights of women, including through progress in preparing a joint work plan on the human rights of women for the Centre for Human Rights and the Division for the Advancement of Women; 2/

3. Endorses the request of the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1995/85, that the special rapporteurs, representatives, experts and chairpersons of the working groups of the Commission on Human Rights, in future meetings on enhancing cooperation and exchange of information, address violations of the human rights of women;

4. Endorses the recommendation of the persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies that each treaty body consider amending its reporting guidelines to request gender-specific information from States parties to allow qualitative analysis and review of the human rights of women in periodic reports;

5. Recommends that the Division for the Advancement of Women prepare a report for the next meeting of the persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies, providing background analyses of relevant articles of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, in order to assist the treaty bodies in addressing violations of the human rights of women by, inter alia, amending their reporting guidelines, in the consideration of State reports and in the preparation of general comments;

6. Encourages the Division for the Advancement of Women to provide input, through the Centre for Human Rights, for inclusion in the documentation provided to the treaty bodies on the human rights situation of women relative to men in States whose periodic reports are under consideration by the treaty bodies;

7. Encourages the Division for the Advancement of Women to cooperate with and assist the Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women, its Causes and Consequences, through the automatic and regular exchange of information and through the preparation by the Division, on an annual basis, of a compilation of material it receives or prepares on violence against women;

8. Welcomes the convening by the Centre for Human Rights and the United Nations Development Fund for Women, in cooperation with the Division for the Advancement of Women, of an expert group meeting on the drafting of specific guidelines for the integration of the status and human rights of women into the activities of United Nations organs, bodies and mechanisms dealing with human rights;

9. Emphasizes the need to develop and enhance the role of focal points on the human rights of women, both in the Centre for Human Rights and in the Division for the Advancement of Women, and to ensure cooperation and coordination between the two bodies on an ongoing basis;

10. Encourages the Division for the Advancement of Women and the Centre for Human Rights to explore the possibilities of organizing training in the human rights of women, inter alia, by exchange of personnel, so that human rights officers can be trained in the human rights of women, particularly those involved in technical assistance and advisory services, and the personnel in the Division for the Advancement of Women can be trained in general human rights matters;

11. Endorses the recommendation of the Commission on Human Rights, in resolution 1995/86, that the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in convening a meeting of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies and working groups, as well as special rapporteurs, representatives and experts, consider, in coordination with the Commission on the Status of Women and the Division for the Advancement of Women, ways in which the human rights of women can be integrated into the reports and work of the organs, bodies and mechanisms across the United Nations system, and report on progress made on this issue at the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, to be held in Beijing in 1995;

12. Endorses the recommendation of the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1995/85, that the Secretary-General, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Secretary-General of the Fourth World Conference on Women, the Preparatory Committee for the Conference and the Commission on the Status of Women, within the framework of their respective spheres of responsibility, take the necessary steps to ensure an appropriate role at the Conference for relevant special rapporteurs and working groups of the Commission on Human Rights, as well as the relevant treaty bodies, in promoting the integration of the human rights of women into the mainstream activities of all United Nations human rights mechanisms and system-wide United Nations activities, thus contributing to the successful achievement of the goals of the Conference;

13. Encourages the efforts made by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, within his mandate as established by General Assembly

resolution 48/141 of 20 December 1993, to promote and protect the human rights of women, including his efforts to coordinate the activities of relevant United Nations organs, bodies and mechanisms dealing with human rights in considering violations of the human rights of women;

14. Urges States to consider the gender composition of the treaty bodies when nominating and electing candidates to such bodies;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to see to the preparation of a long-term joint work plan on the human rights of women for the Centre for Human Rights and the Division for the Advancement of Women to facilitate the mainstreaming of the human rights of women, in the context of the implementation of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action and follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women;

16. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on the Status of Women, at their annual sessions in 1996, on the implementation of the present resolution;

17. Decides to remain seized of this matter and, in particular, to examine at its fortieth session the progress made and the plans developed.



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MONITORING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NAIROBI FORWARD-LOOKING
STRATEGIES FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

Philippines* and China: draft resolution

Palestinian women

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Having considered with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the situation of and assistance to Palestinian women, 1/

Recalling the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 2/ in particular paragraph 260 concerning Palestinian women and children,

Recalling also its resolution 38/4 of 16 March 1994 and other relevant United Nations resolutions,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77.

1/ E/CN.6/1995/8.

2/ Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.



Recalling the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women 3/ as it concerns the protection of civilian populations,

Welcoming the signing by the Palestine Liberation Organization and the government of Israel of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements, in Washington, D.C., on 13 September 1993, 4/ as well as the implementation of the agreements reached between the two sides,

Deeply concerned about the continuing deterioration of all aspects of the situation of the Palestinian women in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem,

Gravely concerned about the severe consequences of the continuous Israeli illegal settlements activities, as well as the measurements which isolate Jerusalem from the West Bank and Gaza Strip, on the situation of Palestinian women and their families,

1. Reaffirms that the Israeli occupation constitutes the major obstacle for Palestinian women with regard to their advancement, self-reliance and integration in the development plan of their society;

2. Demands that Israel, the occupying Power, comply fully with the provisions and principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 5/ the Hague Regulation and the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949, 6/ in order to protect the rights of Palestinian women and their families;

3. Calls upon Israel to facilitate the return of all refugee, displaced, and political deportee Palestinian women and children to their homes and properties in the occupied Palestinian territory, in compliance with the relevant United Nations resolutions;

4. Urges Member States, international financial organizations of the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations and other relevant institutions to intensify their efforts to provide financial and technical assistance to Palestinian women for the creation of projects responding to their needs, especially during the transitional period;

5. Requests the Commission on the Status of Women to continue to monitor and take action with regard to the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, in particular paragraph 260 concerning Palestinian women and children;

3/ Resolution 48/104, annex.

4/ A/48/486-S/26560, annex.

5/ Resolution 217 A (III).

6/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, No. 973.

6. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to review the situation and to assist Palestinian women by all available means, and to submit to the Commission on the Status of Women at its fortieth session a report on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.



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MONITORING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NAIROBI FORWARD-
LOOKING STRATEGIES FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

Argentina*, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and
Herzegovina*, Bulgaria, Canada*, Chile, Croatia*, Cyprus,
Denmark*, Dominican Republic*, Ecuador, Finland, France, the
Gambia*, Germany*, Ghana*, Greece, Guinea, Iceland*,
Ireland*, Italy*, Kenya*, Morocco*, the Netherlands*,
Norway*, Philippines, Portugal, Slovenia*, Spain, Sweden*,
Turkey*, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern
Ireland*, Zambia and Zimbabwe*: draft resolution

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of
Discrimination against Women

The Commission on the Status of Women recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind that the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women 1/ is a key international human rights instrument for the promotion of equality between women and men,

* In accordance with rule 69 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.

1/ Resolution 34/180, annex.



Welcoming the increasing number of States parties to the Convention, which has reached one hundred and thirty-nine,

Noting with deep concern that the Convention is still one of the human rights instruments with a large number of reservations, many of which run contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention, despite the fact that some States Parties have withdrawn their reservations to it,

Recalling the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action 2/ adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights, held at Vienna in June 1993, in which the Conference stipulated that the human rights of women and of the girl child were an inalienable, integral and indivisible part of universal human rights,

Recalling also that in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, the Conference recommended the adoption of new procedures to strengthen the implementation of the commitment to women's equality and human rights, including a call upon the Commission on the Status of Women and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to examine quickly the possibility of introducing the right of petition through the preparation of an optional protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

Noting suggestion No. 7, entitled "Elements for an optional protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women", 3/ adopted by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women at its fourteenth session,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 47/94 of 16 December 1992, relating to the scheduling of the meetings of the Committee,

Recalling also Council resolution 1994/7 of 21 July 1994 and relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly to support the work of the Committee,

Welcoming General Assembly resolution 49/164 of 23 December 1994 and its decision 49/448 of 23 December 1994, providing for a meeting of States Parties to the Convention in 1995 to consider the revision of article 20, paragraph 1 of the Convention,

Aware that the workload of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women has increased because of the growing number of States Parties to the Convention, and that the annual session of the Committee

2/ Report of the World Conference on Human Rights, Vienna, 14-25 June 1993 (A/CONF.157/24 (Part I)), chap. III.

3/ See E/CN.6/1995/CRP.1.

is still the shortest of all the annual sessions of the human rights treaty bodies,

Welcoming the Committee's efforts to further improve its working methods, inter alia, by adopting concluding observations containing specific suggestions and recommendations,

1. Calls upon the States Parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, at their meeting in 1995, to consider the revision of article 20, paragraph 1, of the Convention to allow the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to meet annually with sufficient time for the effective performance of its functions under the Convention;

2. Supports the request made by the Committee at its twelfth session for additional meeting time, with adequate support from the Secretariat, so as to allow the Committee to meet once a year for three weeks for its fourteenth and fifteenth sessions, and recommends that the request made by the Committee at its fourteenth session to hold two sessions in 1996, each of three weeks' duration, be considered favourably, within the existing level of budgetary resources;

3. Welcomes the efforts made by the Committee to improve its procedures and working methods, and encourages it to continue such efforts, within its mandate;

4. Notes that suggestion No. 7, entitled "Elements for an optional protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women", adopted by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women at its fourteenth session, was transmitted to the Commission on the Status of Women for consideration;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to invite Governments, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to submit their views on an optional protocol to the Convention, including those related to feasibility, taking into account the elements suggested by the Committee in its suggestion No. 7;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on the Status of Women at its fortieth session a comprehensive report, including a synthesis, on the views expressed in accordance with paragraph 5 above, if possible six weeks prior to the commencement of the session;

7. Decides that the Commission on the Status of Women shall establish an in-session open-ended working group for a two-week period at its fortieth session to consider the above report with a view to elaborating a draft optional protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;

8. Once again urges all States that have not yet done so to become parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;

9. Encourages States to consider limiting the extent of any reservation they lodge to the Convention, to formulate any reservation as precisely and as narrowly as possible, and to ensure that no reservation is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention or otherwise contrary to international law;

10. Requests States Parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women to regularly review their reservations with a view to withdrawing them expeditiously so that the Convention may be fully implemented;

11. Encourages States Parties who are behind schedule in submitting their periodic reports to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to do so promptly, and requests the Committee to monitor this problem;

12. Urges the Secretary-General to continue to publicize widely the decisions and recommendations of the Committee.



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MONITORING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NAIROBI FORWARD-LOOKING STRATEGIES FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

Antigua and Barbuda*, Argentina*, Bangladesh*, Bolivia*,
Côte d'Ivoire*, Gambia*, Indonesia*, Pakistan, Philippines,
Republic of Korea and Switzerland*: draft resolution

Traffic in women and girls

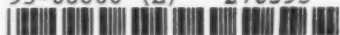
The Commission on the Status of Women,

Reaffirming its faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women, enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the principles set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1/ the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 2/ the International Covenants on Human Rights, 3/ the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or

* In accordance with rule 69 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.

- 1/ Resolution 217 A (III).
- 2/ Resolution 34/180, annex.
- 3/ Resolution 2200 A (XXI).



Punishment, 4/ the Convention on the Rights of the Child, 5/ and the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, 6/

Recalling that the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action 7/ affirmed the human rights of women and girl children as an inalienable, integral and indivisible part of universal human rights,

Welcoming the recognition by the World Summit for Social Development of the danger to society of the trafficking in women and children,

Convinced of the need to eliminate all forms of sexual violence and trafficking in women and girls which are violations of the human rights of women and girl children,

Condemning the illicit and clandestine movement of persons across national and international borders, largely from developing countries and some countries with economies in transition, with the end goal of forcing women and girl children into sexually or economically oppressive and exploitative situations, for the profit of recruiters, traffickers and crime syndicates, as well as other illegal activities related to trafficking, such as forced domestic labour, false marriages, child marriages, clandestine employment and false adoption,

Noting the increasing number of women and girl children from developing countries and from some countries with economies in transition who are being victimized by traffickers, and acknowledging that the problem of trafficking also victimizes young boys,

Recalling that the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1994/45 of 4 March 1994, called for the elimination of trafficking in women,

Aware of the decision of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in its resolution 3/2 of 6 May 1994 to consider the international traffic in minors at its fourth session in the context of its discussions on the question of organized transnational crime,

Realizing the urgent need for the adoption of effective measures at the national, regional, and international levels to protect women and girl children from this nefarious traffic,

1. Expresses its grave concern over the worsening problems of trafficking, particularly the increasing syndication of the sex trade and the internationalization of the traffic in women and girl children;

4/ Resolution 39/46, annex.

5/ Resolution 44/25, annex.

6/ Resolution 48/104, annex.

7/ Report of the World Conference on Human Rights, Vienna, 14-25 June 1993 (A/CONF.157/24 (Part I)), chap. III.

2. Welcomes the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development 8/ held at Cairo from 5 to 13 September 1994, which, inter alia, called upon all Governments to prevent all international trafficking in migrants, especially for the purpose of prostitution, and for the adoption by Governments of both receiving countries and countries of origin of effective sanctions against those who organize undocumented migration, exploit undocumented migrants or engage in trafficking in undocumented migrants, especially those who engage in any form of international traffic of women and girl children;

3. Invites Governments to combat trafficking in women and children through nationally and internationally coordinated measures, at the same time establishing or strengthening institutions for the rehabilitation of the victims of trafficking of women and children, and to ensure for victims the necessary assistance, including legal support services that are linguistically and culturally accessible, towards their full protection, treatment and rehabilitation;

4. Invites Governments to consider the development of standard minimum rules for the humanitarian treatment of trafficked persons, consistent with internationally recognized human rights standards;

5. Encourages Governments, relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to gather and share information relative to all aspects of trafficking in women and girl children in order to facilitate the development of anti-trafficking measures, and to adopt appropriate measures to create wider public awareness of the problem;

6. Calls upon all Governments to take appropriate measures to prevent the misuse and exploitation by traffickers of such economic activities as the development of tourism and the export of labour;

7. Encourages Member States to sign, ratify and accede to the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 9/ international agreements on the suppression of slavery and all other relevant international instruments;

8. Draws the attention of the Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women and the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to the problem of trafficking in women and girl children;

9. Welcomes the adoption by the Subcommission of its resolution 1994/5 recommending that Governments adopt legislation to prevent child prostitution and child pornography;

8/ A/CONF.171/13, chap. I.

9/ Resolution 317 (IV), annex.

10. Also draws attention also to the report of the Special Rapporteur on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography;

11. Invites the Fourth World Conference on Women and the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders to consider including in their respective programmes of action the subject of the traffic in women and girl children;

12. Recommends that the problem of trafficking in women and girl children be given consideration within the implementation of all relevant international legal instruments and, if need be, that consideration be given to measures to strengthen them, without undermining their legal authority and integrity;

13. Requests the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1995 to submit a report to the Secretary-General for inclusion in a preliminary report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the present resolution under the item entitled "Advancement of women";

14. Requests the Secretary-General to focus the International Day for the Abolition of Slavery, 2 December 1996, on the problem of trafficking in human persons, especially women and children, and to devote one session of the fifty-first session of the General Assembly to the discussion of this problem.



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Agenda item 5

MONITORING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NAIROBI FORWARD-
LOOKING STRATEGIES FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

Argentina*, Bangladesh*, Indonesia and Philippines:
draft resolution

Violence against women migrant workers

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Bearing in mind the Charter of the United Nations, which reaffirms faiths in human rights and fundamental freedoms, in the dignity and worth of the human person, and in the equal rights of women and men,

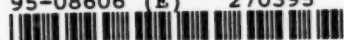
Reaffirming the principles set forth in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, 1/ adopted by the General Assembly on 18 December 1979,

Stressing that the promotion of the human rights of women constitutes an integral part of the human rights activities of the United Nations, as reaffirmed in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action 2/ adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights,

* In accordance with rule 69 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.

1/ Resolution 34/180, annex.

2/ Report of the World Conference on Human Rights, Vienna,
14-25 June 1993 (A/CONF.157/24 (Part I)), chap. III.



Welcoming the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development 3/ held at Cairo from 5 to 13 September 1994, which called upon all countries to take full measures to eliminate all forms of exploitation, abuse and harassment, and all violence against women,

Welcoming also the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action of the World Summit on Social Development, 4/ which was held at Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995, which declared that countries should take concrete and effective measures against the exploitation of migrant workers,

Welcoming further the adoption by the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session of the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women, 5/

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 47/96 of 16 December 1992, 48/110 of 20 December 1993, and 49/165 of 23 December 1994, as well as Commission on the Status of Women resolution 38/7 of 18 March 1994, on violence against women migrant workers,

Noting the large numbers of women from developing countries and from some economies in transition who continue to venture forth to more affluent countries in search of a living for themselves and their families, as a consequence of poverty, unemployment and other socio-economic conditions, which can be attributed partially to the negative impact of structural adjustment programmes and the burden of debt-servicing, or are due to situations of armed conflict in their home countries, while acknowledging the primary duty of States to work for conditions that provide employment and security to their citizens,

Recognizing that it is the duty of sending countries to protect and promote the interests of their citizens who seek or receive employment in other countries, to provide them with appropriate training/education, and to apprise them of their rights and obligations in the countries of employment,

Aware of the moral obligation of receiving or host countries to ensure the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all persons within their boundaries, including migrant workers and in particular women migrant workers, who are doubly vulnerable because of their gender and their being foreigners,

Aware that documented and undocumented migrant women whose citizenship status is dependent on their spouses are at increased risk for gender-based violence,

Noting the measures adopted by some receiving States to alleviate the plight of women migrant workers residing within their areas of jurisdiction,

3/ A/CONF.171/13, chap. I.

4/ See A/CONF.166/L.3/Add.1-7 and corrigenda.

5/ Resolution 48/104, annex.

Noting with concern, however, the continuing reports of grave abuses and acts of violence committed against women migrant workers by some of their employers in some host countries,

Stressing that acts of violence directed against women impair or nullify women's enjoyment of their human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Convinced of the need to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and the need to protect them from gender-based violence,

1. Calls upon States Members of the United Nations to adopt measures for the effective implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women, including applying them to migrant women workers;

2. Invites States concerned, specifically the sending and receiving States of women migrant workers, to conduct regular consultations for the purpose of identifying problem areas in promoting and protecting the rights of migrant women workers and ensuring health, legal and social services for them, adopting specific measures to address these problems, setting up, as necessary, linguistically and culturally accessible services and mechanisms to implement those measures, and, in general, creating conditions that foster greater harmony and tolerance between women migrant workers and the rest of the society in which they reside;

3. Urges member States of the United Nations, particularly those countries from which women migrant workers originate and those that play host to them, to ensure the protection of the rights and fundamental freedoms of women migrant workers as defined by international conventions and agreements, especially those under the aegis of the International Labour Organization and, as necessary, to adopt legal measures in line with such conventions and agreements;

4. Encourages member States to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and the Members of Their Families; 6/

5. Urges member States to adopt and implement measures to eradicate all forms of racism and xenophobia, and promote education on human rights understanding and acceptance of cultural diversity;

6. Calls upon States to adopt measures to prevent the victimization of women migrant workers by sexual traffickers and to penalize those traffickers, including ratifying the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others; 7/

7. Invites relevant United Nations functional bodies and specialized agencies, in particular the International Labour Organization, intergovernmental

6/ Resolution 45/158, annex.

7/ Resolution 317 (IV), annex.

organizations and non-governmental organizations, to monitor the situation of women migrant workers and to submit reports thereon through normal channels;

8. Recommends that the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, in its consideration of States Parties' reports, inquire into the status of migrant women workers and propose measures for their protection;

9. Recommends to the Centre for Human Rights of the United Nations Secretariat that it include the promotion and protection of the human rights of women migrant workers in its programme of work relative to its advisory training and information services, and submit to the General Assembly, through the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council, its reports thereon;

10. Recommends to the Commission on Human Rights that it make the rights of women migrant workers one of its priority concerns;

11. Invites the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on Violence against Women to continue to include among the urgent issues pertaining to her mandate the violence perpetrated against women migrant workers;

12. Reiterates the recommendation of the General Assembly, contained in its resolution 48/110 of 20 December 1993, that the Fourth World Conference on Women, which is to be held at Beijing in September 1995, address the issue of violence against women migrant workers;

13. Supports the decision of the General Assembly, in its resolution 49/127 of 19 December 1994, to consider the need for a United Nations conference on international migration and development;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure the development of concrete indicators as a basis for future action to determine the situation of women migrant workers in sending and receiving countries;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to establish an expert group to submit recommendations for improving coordination of the various efforts of the United Nations on behalf of migrant workers, for submission to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session;

16. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission at its fortieth session a copy of his report to the General Assembly on violence against women migrant workers, which should include the reports to be submitted by the Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women, the Centre for Human Rights, relevant United Nations functional bodies and special agencies, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations.



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PRIORITY THEMES

China, Costa Rica, Peru and Venezuela: draft resolution

Integration of displaced rural women into
development processes

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Recalling the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, 1/ in particular its article 14, in which the States Parties to the Convention agreed that they should take into account the significant roles that rural women played in the economic survival of their families, and ensure to such women the right to participate in the elaboration and implementation of development planning at all levels,

Recalling also the Declaration of Principles and the Programme of Action of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development 2/ of July 1979, in which it was recommended that women should, on equal footing with men, participate in and contribute to social, economic and political rural development processes and fully share in the benefits of improving living standards in rural areas,

1/ General Assembly resolution 34/180 of 18 December 1979, annex.

2/ See Report of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, Rome, 12-20 July 1979 (WCARRD/REP); transmitted to the members of the General Assembly by a note of the Secretary-General (A/34/485).



Emphasizing the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women 3/ of July 1985, which stress the design of development strategies and programmes, as well as incentive programmes and projects in the field of food and agriculture, in a manner that fully integrates women at all levels of planning, implementation, monitoring evaluation in all stages of the development process of a project cycle, so as to facilitate and enhance the key role that they play,

Bearing in mind the conclusions of the Summit on the Economic Advancement of Rural Women of February 1992,

Noting that peace is a sine qua non for achieving economic and social development,

Noting with concern situations of extreme violence, such as those rooted in terrorism and its concomitant, international drug trafficking, which have brought about major changes in the survival strategies of poor rural families, prompting their forced displacement from their places of origin and rendering even more critical the situation of the women who then become the core of the nuclear family,

Taking into account the analytical report of 14 February 1992 of the representative of the Secretary-General concerning internal displacements, which stressed that in many cases displaced populations were composed of women and children and were predominantly of rural origin, as well as other reports of the representative of the Secretary-General concerning internal displacements due to violence, in which it was pointed out that women of rural origin had, as mothers, been especially affected by such violence and the adverse socio-economic situation in the receiving areas,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/57, which urges the representative of the Secretary-General, in considering internal displacements, to continue paying special attention to the need of women and children for protection and assistance,

Welcoming with satisfaction the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development, 4/ which in chapter I provides that, to ensure that the political framework supports the objectives of social development, it is essential, inter alia, to take measures at the national level, with international cooperation, as appropriate, to create conditions for internally displaced persons to voluntarily return to their places of origin,

3/ Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

4/ Document A/CONF.166/L.3/Add.3-7 and corrigenda.

1. Calls upon Governments to integrate women into the formulation and implementation of rural development plans and projects starting from the inception of the process, considering their contribution to the goals of improving standards of living in response to the overall needs of rural families;
2. Urges Governments to promote rural development projects with a gender perspective both within national cooperation priorities and within the priorities defined in terms of the supply of international cooperation;
3. Appeals to Governments to pay special attention to the situation of rural women who are displaced from their place of origin owing to terrorist violence, drug trafficking or other violence-related situations;
4. Urges Governments, in their development programmes, to consider projects that have positive effects upon displaced rural women, and are geared primarily to productive employment, in order to facilitate the integration of those women into their new social setting or their return to their place of origin;
5. Decides to address the question of the integration of displaced rural women into development processes at the fortieth session of the Commission on the Status of Women.



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PRIORITY THEMES

Angola, Argentina*, Bangladesh*, China, Colombia, Costa
Rica, Ecuador, Eritrea*, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Malaysia,
Mongolia*, Mozambique*, Nepal*, Nicaragua*, Panama*,
Sao Tome and Principe*, Peru, Togo and Venezuela:
revised draft resolution

Integration of displaced rural women into development processes

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Recalling the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 1/ in particular its article 14, in which the States Parties to the Convention agreed that they should take into account the significant roles that rural women played in the economic survival of their families, and ensure to such women the right to participate in the elaboration and implementation of development planning at all levels,

Recalling also the Declaration of Principles and the Programme of Action of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development 2/ of July 1979,

* In accordance with rule 69 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.

1/ General Assembly resolution 34/180 of 18 December 1979, annex.

2/ See Report of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, Rome, 12-20 July 1979 (WCARRD/REP); transmitted to the members of the General Assembly by a note of the Secretary-General (A/34/485).



in which it was recommended that women should, on equal footing with men, participate in and contribute to social, economic and political rural development processes and fully share in the benefits of improving living standards in rural areas,

Emphasizing the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women 3/ of July 1985, which stress the design of development strategies and programmes, as well as incentive programmes and projects in the field of food and agriculture, in a manner that fully integrates women at all levels of planning, implementation, monitoring evaluation in all stages of the development process of a project cycle, so as to facilitate and enhance the key role that they play,

Bearing in mind the conclusions of the Summit on the Economic Advancement of Rural Women of February 1992,

Noting that peace is a sine qua non for achieving economic and social development,

Noting with concern situations of extreme violence, such as those caused by terrorist groups and by the commission of crimes directly related to terrorism, among them drug trafficking, which have brought about major changes in the survival strategies of poor rural families, prompting their forced displacement from their places of origin and rendering even more critical the situation of the women who then become the core of the nuclear family,

Taking into account the analytical report of 14 February 1992 of the representative of the Secretary-General concerning internal displacements, which stressed that in many cases displaced populations were composed of women and children and were predominantly of rural origin, as well as other reports of the representative of the Secretary-General concerning internal displacements due to violence, in which it was pointed out that women of rural origin had, as heads of families, been especially affected by such violence and the adverse socio-economic situation in the receiving areas,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/57, which urges the representative of the Secretary-General, in considering internal displacements, to continue paying special attention to the need of women and children for protection and assistance,

Welcoming with satisfaction the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development, 4/ which in chapter I provides that, to ensure that the political framework supports the objectives of social development, it is

3/ Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

4/ Document A/CONF.166/L.3/Add.3-7 and corrigenda.

essential, inter alia, to take measures at the national level, with international cooperation, as appropriate, to create conditions for internally displaced persons to return voluntarily to their places of origin,

1. Calls upon Governments to integrate women into the formulation and implementation of public policies, plans and projects for rural development starting from the inception of the process, considering their contribution to the goals of improving standards of living in response to the overall needs of rural families;
2. Urges Governments to promote, as a matter of priority, rural development projects with a gender perspective;
3. Invites international agencies and donor Governments to give priority consideration to international cooperation in projects and programmes that benefit rural women;
4. Appeals to Governments to pay special attention to the situation of rural women, with emphasis on those who are displaced from their place of origin owing to terrorist violence, drug trafficking or other causes related to situations of violence;
5. Urges Governments, in their development programmes, to consider projects that have positive effects upon displaced rural women, and are geared primarily to productive employment, in order to facilitate the integration of those women into their new social setting or their return to their place of origin or another place of their preference;
6. Decides to address the question of the integration of displaced rural women into development processes at the fortieth session of the Commission on the Status of Women.
